

It Cures Diphtheria, and is Everybody's

PERRY DAVIS'
VEGETABLE
PAIN KILLER.
THE GREAT
FAMILY MEDICINE OF THE AGE

WE ask attention of the trade and the public to this long and unrivaled

FAMILY MEDICINE.

For the cure of *Colds, Coughs, Weak Stomach and General Debility, Indigestion, Cramp and Pain in Stomach, Bowel Complaint, Colic, Diarrhoea, Cholera, &c., &c.*

Is soon relieved by Gargling the Throat with mixture of Tain Killer and water.

And for Fever and Ague

There is nothing better. It has been favorably known for more than twenty years to be the

ONLY SURE SPECIFIC

For the many diseases incident to the human family.

Internally and Externally

It works equally sure.

What *stronger proof* of these facts can be produced than the following letter received *unsolicited* from Rev. A. W. Curtis:

ROMEO, MACOMB Co., Mich., July 9, 1860.
Messrs. J. N. HARRIS & Co.:
Gentlemen:—The confidence I have in Perry Davis Pain Killer, as remedied for Colds, Coughs, Bruise Sprains, and Rheumatism, for the cure of which have successfully used it, induces me to cheerful recommend its virtues to others.

A few months ago I had recourse to it to destroy a felon; although I had never heard of its being used for that purpose; but having suffered intensely from a tumor on, and having no other remedy in hand, I applied the Pain Killer freely for about fifteen minutes in evening, and repeated the application very richly the next morning, which entirely destroyed the felon, and increased my confidence

the ability to find the remedy.

Yours truly, A. W. CURTIS,
Minister of the Wesleyan Methodist Church.

THE PAIN KILLER

Has been tested in every variety of climate, and almost every nation known to Americans. It is almost constant companion and inestimable friend of the missionary and the traveler, on sea and land.

Be sure you call for and get the genuine Pain Killer, as many worthless preparations are attempted to sold on the great reputation of this valuable medicine.

Direction accompany each bottle.
Sold by Dealers everywhere.

Price 25 cts., 50 cts., and \$1 per bottle.
J. N. HARRIS & CO.,
Proprietors for the Western and Southern States,
Cincinnati, O.
Sold Wholesale and Retail by
J. M. Mills, Frankfort; Norton & Sharpe, Lexing-
ton; Frank Fitch, Lexington; D. T. & L. B. North,
Lexington; D. B. Miller, Covington; Seaton & Blevins,

The Afflicted's Friend. Don't Delay to
PURIFY THE BLOOD.
DR. WEAVER'S

CANKER & SALT RHEUM SYRU
FOR THE CURE OF
Canker, Salt Rheum, Frysipelas, Scrofulous Disca-
Cutaneous Eruptions, Sore Eyes, and every
kind of Diseases arising from an im-

pure state of the
Blood.

The most effective Blood Purifier of the
NINETEENTH CENTURY.

IT is the prescription of an Educated Physician
and all who are afflicted with any of the above

DR. WEAVER'S
Cerate, or Ointment

The Cerate has proved itself to be the most
 Ointment ever invented, and where once used
 has never been known to fail of effecting a perma-
 nent cure of Old Sores, Tetter and Ringworm, Scald
 Head, and Frost Bites, Barber's Itch, Chaps
 or Cracked Hands, or lips, Blotches or Pimples on
 face, and for

Sore Nipples and Sore Eyes,
the Ocerate is the only thing required to cure
should be kept in the house of every family.
Price of Syrup \$1, Ocerate 25 cents per bottle.
Directors accompany each bottle.
Sold by most Medicine dealers.
J. S. HARRIS & CO., Proprietors for the West

Sold Wholesale and Retail by
J. M. Mills, Frankfort; Norton & Sharpe, Lex-
ington; Frank Fitch, Lexington, D. T. & I. B. Mor-
rison; D. B. Miller, Covington; Sention & B-
errick, Mayville; Edward Wilder, Louisville; and

Good for the Stomach, Pleasing to
Taste, is
DR. S. O. RICHARDSON'S

SWEET WINE BITTER
THE CELEBRATED NEW ENGLAND REMEDY
FOR

HABITUAL CONSTIPATION,
Jaundice, Fever and Ague, General Debility
and all Diseases arising from a Dis-
ordered Stomach, Liver, or
Bowels.

THEY are used and recommended by leading physicians of the country, and all who try them, pronounce them invaluable.

Dr. JAMES L. LEBERF, writes from Nava Stark, co., Ohio, "The bitters are highly praised by those suffering from indigestion, dyspepsia, and other complaints."

Dr. W. M. M. KELLE, of Hagersville, Ind., writes that they are the most valuable medicine of the kind he has recommended them with great success.

THOMAS STANFORD, Esq., Blountsville, Ind., writes us a long letter, under date of May 1860. He was much reduced, having been afflicted for three years with great nervous debility, palpitation of the heart of the most severe and prostrating character, "after using a few bottles I was com-

restored, and am now in robust health."

GEO. W. HOFFMAN says he was afflicted with rheumatism for twenty years, in all its various forms, and the date of his letter he had been two years well; the Bitters effecting the cure, when, as physician, attending him, could do him no good.

— Says, "For rheumatism, dyspepsia, liver complaint, indigestion, or dropsy, it is a specific cure."

D. K. GALLIHERS, M. D., writes from
Went, Ohio, "I most respectfully recommend

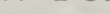
Such News we are Receiving Daily.
Full directions accompany each bottle.
They are sold by Medicine dealers generally.
Price 75 cts. per bottle.

J. N. HARRIS & CO.,
Cincinnati.

Proprietors for the Southern and Western States
to whom a dress all orders.
For sale by
J. M. Mills, Frankfort, Ky., Norton & Sharpe,
ington, Ky., Frankfort, Lexington, Ky., T. T.
b, Morton, Lexington, Ky., D. B. Miller, Covington,
Sutton & Broderick, Mayville, Ky., Edward W.
Louisville, Ky., and by all Louisville Dressmakers.

ICE! ICE!!

All citizens of Frankfurt wishing to secure a supply of fine clear ice for the summer.



Families wishing to see any time in the day, supplied from my residence.

n. 1 1002 WAT-WH
Commonwealth copy. SAN. COI.

TERMS:

One copy per annum, in advance.....\$4 00

MONDAY.....SEPTEMBER 23, 1861.

Extra copies of THE DAILY YEOMAN can be supplied (put up in wrappers ready for mailing) at the rate of 25¢ per hundred. All orders for papers should be given the day before the issue of the particular number of the paper which is wanted.

The Frankfort Yeoman has an article defending Magoffin for detaining a dispatch from the Legislature. It is scarcely worth while to repeat the evidence already proved upon the unfortunate gentleman who vetoes bills passed for the honor of the State. The Yeoman says that the dispatch came by mail to Frankfort, and gives us the editor's word that the word of the telegraphic operator was given that no such dispatch was received. A little stronger proof, not coming through such an intricate channel, is necessary to convince the people of the truth of the Yeoman's statement.—*Anti-Slavery Standard*, Sept. 21.

The above is a specimen of the manner in which a lie, instead of being refuted, may be stuck to. We repeat all our former assertions on the subject above treated, and defy any contradiction. Gov. Harris' dispatch to Gov. Magoffin, did not reach the latter on the day of its date (4th); did not come to him through the telegraphic office of Frankfort, but did come to him by the mail of the 5th, and was instantly communicated to the Legislature. But there is a purpose to be served by suppressing the truth and insinuating lies, and the Democrat is obedient to the object.

[For the Yeoman.]

Friday night, the 20th day of September, A. D. 1861, will be to me, whatever it may be to others, a night never to be forgotten. Some two hundred fine-looking mountain boys, well mounted and equipped, with their guns poised in position to be used at a moment's warning, came marching into Frankfort. You may ask me why they came. I answer I do not know, and could not find any one to tell.

The excitement created in the popular heart seemed to be varied greatly. Some appeared to relish their advent as the precursor of a much larger force, charged with the duty of saving men who talk into silence, and of crushing those who have been found acting in any way in favor of the people of the seceded States.

Some ran after them, as boys do after a circus or menagerie just coming into town, while many others, with sad hearts, and faces indicating their sadness, looked as if they felt that the advent of this troop into the capital of Kentucky was the beginning of the tramp of war that was step by step to tread out the little vestige of freedom remaining in this old Commonwealth; the inauguration of a military instead of the civil rule. I could but imagine what were the reflections of those gentlemen in Frankfort who wrote and published and those who applauded so vociferously that sentence of the Border State Convention to the people of Kentucky which used to be read with such relish and oratorical intonations by us Union orators. It is as follows:

"It is a proud and grand thing for Kentucky to stand up and say as she can truthfully, in the face of the world, 'we had no hand in this thing—our skirts are clean.' And in looking at the *terrorism* that prevails elsewhere—the holding freedom of speech denied to American citizens—their homesteads subjected to lawless visitation, their property confiscated, and their persons liable to incarceration and search—how grandly does she not loom up as she proclaims to the oppressed and miserable, we offer you a refuge! Here constitutional law and respect for individual rights still exist. There is an asylum where loyalty to the name, nation, and flag of the Union predominate; and here is the only place, in this lately great republic, where true freedom remains—that freedom for which our fathers fought—the citizen being free to speak, write, or publish anything he may wish, responsible only to the laws, and not controlled by the violence of the mob."

What grand, what glorious position, and how beautifully, how eloquently described!

Think you when those gentlemen, who contributed such rich sentences to the literature of the day—the accredited representatives of Kentucky to the "Border Slave State Convention"—saw the Camp Robinson cavalcade come into Frankfort last night, they could have read the foregoing extract from their address with the feeling and relish we Union speakers did before the last election?

Constitutional law doth here abide! Free speech, free press, and freedom of person! What mockeries! when every hour we see them all measured and construed by the Colonels, Majors, Captains, and Lieutenants of the day, and not by the courts or other civil authorities created by law. Men arrested and carried out of the district of Kentucky; denied all information of the grounds of the accusation made against them; the witnesses not made to confront them; denied all trial, much less a speedy and impartial one; the press silenced and refused transmission by the mails; and all this acquiesced in by the people of the proud old Commonwealth of Kentucky. Her Legislature in session, and not one voice of remonstrance—not even one faint whisper against such foul wrongs—such flagrant, unblushing violations of the rights of freemen. If men have been guilty, try them; and they if they are found guilty, punish them. But does it look as if those who have caused arrests to be made at Louisville had confidence in a prosecution, when, instead of requiring to try the accused next Monday at a regular term of the Circuit Court of the United States, at Louisville, they forcibly and illegally, and in violation of the constitutional rights of the accused, take them out of the district where alone they can be tried, away from kindred and friends, and back them up under the control of the military authorities.

People of Kentucky, if you wish to be

and camps, and blood, and war, forget not the struggle of our forefathers to make a constitutional Government, and to place the military in subordination to the civil authority, and to protect the rights of individuals.

Rebuke and condemn promptly, all violations of your civil rights. Be not consoled with the slang that Jeff. Davis' government does the same, and worse things. We are not living under Jeff. Davis, and I hope we never shall so live. But we are living, not under the Constitution of the United States, nor the State of Kentucky, but under Lincoln's Black Republican Government, if we sit silently and see such usurpations go unrebuked.

If we can't conquer Jeff. Davis & Co., without first submitting to be deprived of all constitutional rights, even those made for the benefit of criminals, we had better let Jeff. Davis & Co. go to themselves at once.

The announcement is made that the soldiers departed from the Capital at 4 o'clock this (Saturday) morning. We have not heard what warlike feats they did, or to what other scene they are gone.

Poor fellows, if they only knew how few of the men who have got up the war into which they are to be plunged will be found in the combats on either side, they would have stayed at home and cultivated the arts of peace, and left the "big gun rads" on both sides to fight it out.

If these Camp Robinson boys had only been permitted to stay over until Monday, I intended to get them to invite all the Colonels from the Legislature to review them, in order that our people might have seen these warrior Colonels in their forest form.

SENEX.

Were published from our files of April last, the following letter of M. C. Johnson, Esq., to the National Intelligencer. It contains some striking views, and we ask for it the special attention of the reader.—*Standard*.

LEXINGTON, KY., March 19, 1861.

GENTLEMEN: A very general impression prevails that the separation now existing *de facto* between the Confederate States and the United States can only be made a separation *de jure* by an amendment of the Constitution. Those of a contrary opinion I generally hold that secession by a convention of a State, of itself makes a legal and constitutional separation. I consider both these positions to be errors, but do not intend to present any views upon the latter.

Those who entertain the former opinion cannot, I think, understand, or have not considered, the vast powers possessed by the General Government under the *freedom-making power*. It is well recognized that if territory can be transferred or ceded as well as acquired, even though the territory be part of a State.

No doubt is entertained on this point where the cession is by consent of the State whose territory is ceded. This transfer of jurisdiction over territory by treaty is one of the ordinary exercise by nations, and is unquestionably embraced by the unlimited grant of the treaty-making power in the Constitution.

At present the Confederate States, considering them as part of the United States, are leaving war on the United States. The transferring of armies to resist the laws of the United States, the besieging of its forts and seizure by force of armed men of its property, would either of them constitute war, as defined and settled by the Supreme Court in the trials for treason. War can only be terminated by compact or treaty. It is made to appear, can it be possible that perpetual war is a constitutional necessity? The power of terminating war by treaty was known to the framers of the Constitution to be a necessity of self-preservation. There is scarcely anything conceivable that may not become a *de facto* war. The cession of territory, or of jurisdiction over territory, is a very usual necessity in putting an end to the ravages of war. The present case, presenting as it does a state of war, brings properly to action the most unlimited range of the treaty-making power.

Considering the General Government as founded upon a compact between the States, while it is manifest that one State cannot by its own act dissolve itself from the compact, yet it is equally manifest she may do so by the consent of the other States. The President and Senate (which represent the States) are by the treaty power, fully authorized to consent on behalf of all the States. If the President and Senate were by treaty to acknowledge the independence of the Confederate States, they would thereby become *de jure* an independent nation, wholly out of the jurisdiction of the General Government.

Whether it is good policy to exercise this power at present is a question of doubt. The only objection on the part of those who desire peace is that the States seceding in great haste and under great excitement, that they were rather precipitated than deliberately and calmly resolved out of the Union. The present uneasy condition of sentiment is very unfavorable to calm and deliberate reflection. It acts as a constant stimulus, and would probably increase for years. The full and mature deliberation, much desired, can be secured by treaty, and I think, in no other way. By a provision of the treaty, no treaty requiring that perpetual separation from the Union should be submitted to the vote of the people of each of the seceding States, and by the terms of the provision, full time from the maturest deliberation might and should be secured to the people before the vote is taken. Such a vote, so taken, in the absence of all causes of irritation, if expressed in favor of separation, would be conclusive with the majority of the people of the United States.

The Confederate States could not refuse such a provision. It is clearly the duty of the United States not to cede its jurisdiction and protection over the citizens of any State without the clearest evidence of their consent. In the meantime the treaty might provide for the collection of the revenue, in accordance with the laws of the United States, in the seceding States, until the vote of the people should be taken, and upon the vote being taken, the revenue paid over to the Confederate States or United States as the people by their votes should decide. All causes of irritation and all preparations for war could be thus avoided, and business resume its usual channels, and comparative prosperity return to our afflicted country.

Another value of such a treaty and of the calm in the public mind thus secured, would be the fair opportunity given to all the States to settle forever this slavery controversy on a fair and just basis, which if done would not doubt influence the votes of seceding States on the question of secession.

I have presented these hastily thrown views as to the power and propriety of dealing with our deplorable difficulties by treaty rather than war. Knowing the great weight of your journal, I hope you will consider them, and, if you approve, advocate them.

Respectfully, M. C. JOHNSON.

Troops have arrived in one city from Indiana and Ohio. To Indiana and Ohio return our thanks. They are friends in need.

Lexington, 20th.

Proclamation of Gen. Robert Anderson.

Kentuckians called by the Legislature of this, my native State, I hereby assume command of this Department. I come to enforce not to make laws, and God will protect your property and your lives. The enemies of our country have dared to invade our soil. Kentucky is in danger. She has vainly striven to keep peace with her neighbors. Our State is now invaded by those who profess to be her friends, but who now seek to conquer her. No man can be a Kentuckian and long hesitate as to his duty to his State and country. The invaders must and God willing, will be expelled. The leader of the hostile forces who now approaches us, I regret to say, a Kentuckian, making war on Kentucky and Kentuckians. Let all past differences of opinion be overlooked.

Every one who now rallies to the support of our Union and of our State is a friend.

Daily, then, my countrymen, around the flag, for which we have shed blood, stand so long. I call you to arms for self-defense, for the protection of all that is dear to freedom. Let us trust in God, and do our duty, as did our fathers.

(Signed) ROBERT ANDERSON.
Brig. Gen. U. S. A.

To the Militia of Kentucky.

By the authority which you yourselves have appointed, you are called upon to defend your State. Misguided countrymen, whom you loved too well to fight, despite their wrongs to you, waging unnatural war, have tarnished the bright fame of Kentucky; and for the first time since your sires leaped upon this noble State, its soil is polluted by the tread of hostile armies.

I will not impugn the patriotism and courage of any citizen, but I suppose that any appeal, however eloquent, could not rouse them to energy and prompt action as this simple statement.

But to the State Guard I must add a word. Now is your opportunity to wipe out every reproach that has been put upon you. You owe it not only to your duty as men and citizens, but to that solemn obligation of soldiers which you cannot forget without dishonor, to respond at once to this call.

The State Guard will rendezvous as soon as possible at Louisville, and report to me. The residue of the militia and soldiers of your State, as chosen to volunteer will rendezvous as soon as possible at Louisville, Frankfort, Camp Dick Robinson, Gen. Sherman's camp, New Haven, and Henderson.

Come in battalions, regiments, companies, or come as individuals, and you shall be mustered into service under my pay at once.

T. L. CRITTENDEN,
Brig. Gen. Ky. State Guard.

To the People of Kentucky.

The Legislature of Kentucky have been faithful to the will of the people. They have endeavored to make your gallant State a fortress, in which, under the guise of neutrality, the armed forces of the United States might securely prepare to subjugate alike the people of Kentucky and the Southern States.

I will not impugn the patriotism and courage of any citizen, but I suppose that any appeal, however eloquent, could not rouse them to energy and prompt action as this simple statement.

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The Courier.—The intention against the publication of the Courier having been notified, I deem it proper to make the following statement:

As my readers are generally aware, the Courier is a joint stock concern, and has been working under an act of incorporation granted by the Kentucky Legislature. I am an owner of stock equal to that of all the other stockholders, and since December last, have been exclusively the business manager of the office, and have devoted all my time unflinchingly and assiduously to the duties of that position. Hereafter the responsibility for the entire editorial management of the paper will be placed on myself, and while I have control of the Courier, it will not be used to publish and be devoted exclusively to the publication of local and general news and miscellaneous matter. Of course I shall studiously avoid the publication of any matter that will either directly or indirectly be prejudicial to the Federal Government, or the interests which are placed in General Anderson's keeping here; and as long as Kentucky is a member of the Federal Union I will be loyal to her and to the Union.

In the publication of the paper I will have the assistance of several gentlemen, in whose discretion and prudence I have every confidence. Indeed, until I succeed in perfecting all the arrangements necessary, I will have to intrust the conduct of the paper mainly to them.

THE STATE PRISONERS.—Writs of *habeas corpus* were issued by Judge Catron, of the Federal Court, yesterday, in the cases of ex-Gov. Morehead, M. W. Barr, and R. T. Durrett, who were arrested in this city on Wednesday night, on the charge of aiding the Southern rebellion. The prisoners were taken to Indianapolis yesterday morning, and will in all probability be returned to this city at once. They will have an examination on Monday next.—*Anti-Slavery Standard*.

CAMP DICK ROBINSON.—Lieut. Wm. Nelson, who formed the above camp, and to whose efficiency Kentucky is indebted for the protection thus far afforded her by the Government, has been removed from the station occupied by him at the Camp, and called to other service. We are glad to announce that the Government, in appreciation of his valuable services, has commissioned him as Brigadier-General. His successor at Camp Dick Robinson is Gen. Thomas, of Maryland, a regular military man, who has occupied a high position in the army, and who was for many years attached to Gen. Scott's staff.

Daily Telegraph.

Speech of Gen. WILLIAM JOHNSON, of Scott county, on the Governor's Veto Message.

G. N. JOHNSON said—The Governor has vetoed the resolutions passed by this Legislature, calling on General Anderson to assume command of the Federal troops in Kentucky, and requiring him to call out the militia to expel the Confederate State troops from the State. The grounds on which he bases his veto are mainly, that he considers the act a violation of that neutrality which the Legislature of Kentucky had adopted. On this question of neutrality I beg to remind my Union friends that they have heretofore not only stood with the Governor, but the late Governor, a step farther. For, on the 21st of January last, that party in the House of Representatives unanimously adopted the following resolution:

Resolved, That this General Assembly has heard with profound regret of the resolutions recently adopted by the State of New York, Ohio, Maine, and Massachusetts, tendering men and money to the President of the United States, to be used in coercing certain sovereign States of the South into obedience to the Federal Government. Year 92, may 0.

On the question of tendering men and money for the purposes of coercing the States, they even went further, and said:

Resolved, That this General Assembly receives the action of the Legislatures of New York, Ohio, Maine, and Massachusetts, as the indication of a purpose upon the part of the people of those States to further complicate existing difficulties by forcing the people of the South to the extremity of submission or resistance, and so regarding it, the Governor of the State of Kentucky is hereby requested to inform the Executive of each said State that it is the opinion of the General Assembly, that whenever the authorities of those States shall send armed forces to the South for the purpose indicated in said resolutions, the people of Kentucky, united with their brethren of the South, will, as one man, resist such invasion of the soil of the South at all hazards, and to the last extremity. Year 87, may 6.

This last resolution, which was the vote of every Union man present, they positively asserted that whenever the States furnished troops for the purpose of coercing any of the States of the South, they would resist such an attempt at all hazards, and to the last extremity. The Union forces, and the Union Conventions of that day, and the Union people everywhere, loudly declared that they would resist coercion by every means in their power. Messrs. Harney, Boone, Salt, Wolfe, James Speed, and W. P. Boone, leaders of the anti-secessionist Committee, in their resolutions declared that if the secessionist attempt in the proclamation of the President should at any time hereafter assume the aspect of a war for the overrunning and subjugation of the seceding States, through the full assertion thereof of the national jurisdiction by a standing military force, we do not hesitate to say that Kentucky should promptly smother her sword in behalf of what will then have become a common cause. Did these gentlemen mean that they would not resist coercion by every means in their power? Were they sincere in their professions? I hope, sir, they were.

On the 9th day of June last, the Union Convention of the Border Slave States, in their address to the people of Kentucky, signed by Messrs. Crittenden, Guthrie, Williams, Dixon, Bristow, Bell, Wickliffe, Duple, Morehead, Robinson, Huston, and Richardson, declared as follows:

"Let us a proud and grand thing for Kentucky to stand up and say as she can truthfully, in the face of the world, 'we had no hand in this thing—our skirts are clean.' And in looking at the *terrorism* that prevails elsewhere—the holding freedom of speech denied to American citizens—their homesteads subjected to lawless visitation, their property confiscated, and their persons liable to incarceration and search—how grandly does she not loom up as she proclaims to the oppressed and miserable, we offer you a refuge! Here constitutional law and respect for individual rights still exist."

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Proclamation by the Governor.

WHEREAS, The following resolutions, viz: WHEREAS, Kentucky has been invaded by the forces of the so-called Confederate States, and the commanders of the forces so invading the State have insolently proscribed the conditions upon which they will withdraw, thus insulting the dignity of the State by demanding terms to which Kentucky cannot listen without dishonor; therefore,

1. *Resolved*, by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, That the invaders must be expelled; inasmuch as there are now in Kentucky Federal troops assembled for the purpose of preserving the tranquility of the State, and of defending and protecting the people of Kentucky in the peaceful enjoyment of their lives and property, it is—

2. *Resolved*, That General Robert Anderson, a native Kentuckian, who has been appointed to the command of the Department of Cumberland, be requested to take instant command, with authority and power from this Commonwealth to call out a volunteer force in Kentucky for the purpose of repelling the invaders from our soil.

3. *Resolved*, That in using the means which duty and honor require shall be used to expel the invaders from the soil of Kentucky, no citizen shall be molested on account of his political opinions; that no citizen's property shall be taken or confiscated because of such opinions; nor shall any slave be set free by any military commander, and that all free citizens and their families are entitled to and shall receive the fullest protection of the Government in the enjoyment of their lives and property.

4. *Resolved*, That His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, be requested to give all the aid in his power to accomplish the ends desired by these resolutions, and that he call out so much of the military force of the State under his command, as may be necessary therefor, and that he place the same under the command of Gen. Thomas L. Crittenden.

5. *Resolved*, That the patriotism of every Kentuckian is invoked, and is confidently relied upon to give active aid in the defense of the Commonwealth.

Have this day been passed by both Houses of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, the Governor's objections thereto to the contrary notwithstanding, and are therefore the law of the land. I do hereby issue this my proclamation, enjoining all officers and citizens of this State to render obedience to all the requirements of said resolutions, and in obedience thereto, I have ordered Gen. Thomas L. Crittenden to execute the purposes contemplated by said resolutions; and I hereby require all citizens of Kentucky subject to military duty to obey the call which the said Gen. Crittenden may make upon them in accordance with the provisions of said resolutions.

In testimony whereof, I, B. MAGOFFIN, Governor of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, have hereunto subscribed my name and caused the seal of the State to be affixed. Done at Frankfort, this 20th day of September, in the year of our Lord 1861, and in the 70th year of the Commonwealth.

By the Governor: B. MAGOFFIN.
THOS. B. MONROE, Jr., Secretary of State.
By JAS. W. TATE, Assistant Secretary.

Nature much oftener *outrages* than under law; you shall find twenty ages with two yokes for one that has none.—Grew.

For is worth more than physics, and whoever invents or discovers a new supply, deserves the name of a public benefactor.

Society is the atmosphere of souls, and we necessarily inhale from it what is either healthful or infectious.

You may gather a rich harvest of knowledge by reading, but thought is the unyielding machine.

THE SISTERS OF CHARITY

Will open a School in the city of Frankfort on Monday, the 10th of September.

Terms for sessions of 10 weeks: Spelling, Reading, Writing, and plain sewing \$10 00 Arithmetic, Geography, Grammar, and History 12 50

The above branches continued with Algebra, Rhetoric, Philosophy, Botany, Chemistry, Mineralogy, Latin and French, Needle-work, &c., &c., &c. 15 00

Paint and Gilding, \$15 each, Drawing and Painting, \$10 each, and \$2 for the winter. For information apply to August 27th.

Rev. J. M. LANCASTER.

B. B. SAYRE'S SCHOOL

Will be in session in South Frankfort, if not prevented by the unhappy state of the country, for the week beginning with the 30th September. It is expected that this school will be reduced to its former size, in such case, less time will be required for recitation in the school-room. The hours of confinement there will be fewer, while more study will be done by the students at their rooms. The few scholars expected can be well accommodated in the neighboring families.

Charge for tuition per school year \$75, to be paid in advance. Officers, *ex officio*, are requested to be secured by vote, with one good name, Sept. 1st.

J. H. WATERMAN'S SCHOOL

Will begin on the 10th instant, instead of the 12th. No pupil will be received for a shorter time than for half sessions (20 weeks.)

Large, \$25 for 20 weeks, one half of which must be paid in advance. No deductions for absence, except in long sicknesses.

MALE SCHOOL.

Established by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, the Government of the Confederate States, the State of Tennessee, and all others concerned, are hereby informed that "Kentucky expects the Confederate or Tennessee troops, to be withdrawn from her soil unconditionally."

In testimony whereof, I have hereto set my hand, and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed. Done at Frankfort, this 12th day of September, A. D. 1861, in the 70th year of the Commonwealth.

By the Governor: B. MAGOFFIN.
THOS. B. MONROE, Jr., Secy of State.

Resolved by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, That His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth, be requested to take instant command, with authority and power from this Commonwealth to call out a volunteer force in Kentucky for the purpose of repelling the invaders from our soil.

Resolved by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, That His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth, be requested to give all the aid in his power to accomplish the ends desired by these resolutions, and that he call out so much of the military force of the State under his command, as may be necessary therefor, and that he place the same under the command of Gen. Thomas L. Crittenden.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

IN SENATE.

SATURDAY, SEPT. 21, 1861.

Prayer by Rev. J. M. LAMCASTER, of the Catholic Church.

Yesterday's journal was then read.

Messrs. GLENN and GROVER asked leave to change their votes on the bill allowing the Military Board to provide subsistence for troops now in the field. They voted in the negative.

Mr. JENKINS asked leave to change his vote on the Conklin resolution, and voted in the affirmative.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

Mr. ALEXANDER from the Committee on County Courts reported a bill for the benefit of Win. Mincher, clerk of the Morgan Circuit Court. Passed.

Also, a House bill in relation to the county tax in Pike county, with the expression of opinion that it ought not to pass. Rejected.

Mr. PENNEBAKER from the Committee on the Judiciary reported, in the negative, a resolution to inquire as to the power of making an additional judicial district in Kentucky. Rejected.

Mr. READ from the Committee on Revising Statutes reported a House bill to amend the ninth section, chapter third, Revised Statutes. Passed.

LEAVES AND RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. GIER—A bill for the benefit of Boyle county. Propositions and Grievances. Mr. WORTHINGTON—A bill to incorporate the Perryville Collegiate school. Judiciary.

Also, a House bill in relation to the county tax in Pike county, with the expression of opinion that it ought not to pass. Rejected.

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Also, a House bill in relation to the county tax in Pike county, with the expression of opinion that it ought not to pass. Rejected.

Mr. J. R. THOMAS had the county of Marion.

After a lengthy discussion involving the principle contained in the bill, it passed.

Mr. SHANKLIN then reported a bill to change the times of holding circuits courts in Cumberland and Russell counties. Passed.

Mr. G. C. SMITH—Circuit Courts—A bill amending the law in relation to Billiard tables. Rejected.

Mr. G. M. THOMAS—County Courts—A bill to amend the law in relation to the county of Marion.

Also, a bill for the benefit of certain sheriffs and their sureties. Passed.

An act to alter the boundary line of precinct No. 21, in Spencer county. Passed.

An act to incorporate Crittendon Lodge, No. 28, independent order of Odd-Fellows. Passed.

An act for the benefit of E. G. D. ar. Passed.

An act in relation to the office of marshal in the town of Hartford. Judiciary.

An act for the benefit of W. E. Baker, of Adair county.

An act establishing justices' district and voting precinct No. 3, in Hancock county. Privileges and Elections.

An act for the benefit of H. C. Ireland. Passed.

An act appropriating ten dollars to J. B. Pollson. Passed.

An act for the benefit of the Louisville and Frankfort and Lexington and Frankfort Railroad Companies. Passed.

An act for the benefit of Ann E. Gerhart. Judiciary.

An act for the benefit of B. Dinkensfield. Judiciary.

An act for the benefit of Rosana A. Jessell, with an amendment. Judiciary.

An act for the benefit of the Odd-Fellows Hall in Covington. Finance.

An act to authorize the county court of Todd county to change the State road from Morgantown to ——. Propositions and Grievances.

A resolution appointing a committee to wait on General Anderson. Adopted.

An act to amend the charter of the Harborsville and Crab Orchard turnpike road company. Passed.

An act for the benefit of the Versailles and Anderson turnpike road company. Passed.

An act to amend the act incorporating the town of Pitts Ford in — county. Passed.

Indefinite leave of absence was granted to Messrs. Cissell, Rhea, Jenkins and W. T. Anthony.

Mr. PENNEBAKER from the Committee on the Judiciary reported a bill to incorporate Mr. Maria Lodge No. 206, of Free and Accepted Masons. Passed.

Also, a bill to incorporate the Perryville Collegiate school. Passed.

Mr. CHILES asked leave to introduce a bill for the benefit of Richard T. Benton, late sheriff of Edmonson county.

Mr. GILLIS reported a resolution as correctly enrolled.

The Senate then adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

SATURDAY, SEPT. 21, 1861.

Prayer by Rev. W. McD. ARBETT, of the Methodist Episcopal Church South.

The journal of yesterday's proceedings was then read by the Clerk.

A PETITION.

Presented by Mr. CLAY and appropriate referred.

A bill for the benefit of the Brooksville and Chayseville turnpike road company. Passed.

A bill for the benefit of Brent Hopkins. Passed.

COMMITTEE REPORTS.

Mr. BURMAN—A bill for the benefit of common school district No. 2, in Adair county. Passed.

Also, a bill for the benefit of common school district No. 21, in Larnie county. Passed.

Also, a report upon the subject of the publication of the 14th volume of the report of the Geological Survey of Kentucky, embodying the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That Dr. Robert Peter be, and he is hereby, appointed a commissioner on the part of this State to procure and publish the maps and illustrations accompanying the fourth volume of the report of the Geological Survey of Kentucky, and is required to do so on the best terms he can obtain and to account for the cost of the same.

Mr. G. C. SMITH said he did not intend to move the adoption of this resolution, but he would say that he would do nothing to hinder it.

Mr. JACOBS—Federal Relations—Reported the Jacobs resolutions which read as follows:

1. Resolved by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, That Kentucky has always looked upon the Union of the States, and the preservation of liberty, as one and inseparable, now and forever.

2. That we assumed neutrality and mediation not to destroy, but to preserve the Union of the States; not to cast off our allegiance to the Federal Government, but to try and win back peacefully, by proper mediation and compromise, the seceded States to their allegiance.

3. That when we assumed neutrality we intended it merely as an obedience of our constitutional duty by the suffrage, not independent, of the General Government, nor for the selfish purpose alone of preserving our peace, but for the far nobler and holier purpose of refraining from the combat, so that we could appeal both to the North and South to stay the fratricidal and unchristian combat, and to offer our services as mediators to adjust the difficulties that unhappily had arisen, and restore the work of our fathers.

4. Resolved therefore, That when the General Government occupies our soil in its defense, in pursuance of a constitutional right, it neither compromises our assumed neutrality, or gives the right to the Confederate forces to invade our State on the assumption that our neutrality has been violated, especially when they first set foot upon our soil upon the plea of military necessity.

5. Resolved further, That the honor of Kentucky will not permit her to make any concessions or compromises to the Confederate forces as long as one hostile foot presses her soil.

6. That Kentucky's neutrality has not been assumed from fear, but from love to all parts of the Union; and if she is forced into this combat, that with a brave heart, and clear conscience, she will appeal fearlessly to the God of battles; and if that dread hour must come, Kentucky expects every son to do his duty; she appeals to them by all the cherished memories of the past—by the memory of Raisin, of New Orleans, of Buena Vista—by all the rich hopes of the future she demands that they stand by her until the last armed invader is driven from her soil. Who will be so base as to desert her? Who will stand before history as both traitor and coward to the State whose great heart throbs with undying love to the sisterhood of States, knowing no sectional limits, but in her love embracing a boundless continent? If there be such a one, may his name be branded with infamy to the remotest time.

The resolutions were adopted.

Mr. SHANKLIN—Circuit Courts—A bill to prevent the destruction of fish in the waters of State Creek in Bath county. Passed.

Also, a bill to suspend the holding of circuit courts in the counties of Harlan, Breathitt, Owsley, Jackson, and Clay.

Mr. J. R. THOMAS had the county of Marion.

After a lengthy discussion involving the principle contained in the bill, it passed.

Mr. SHANKLIN then reported a bill to change the times of holding circuits courts in Cumberland and Russell counties. Passed.

Mr. G. C. SMITH—Circuit Courts—A bill amending the law in relation to Billiard tables. Rejected.

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Also, a bill for the benefit of certain sheriffs and their sureties. Passed.

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Mr. PENNEBAKER from the Committee on the Judiciary reported a bill to incorporate Mr. Maria Lodge No. 206, of Free and Accepted Masons. Passed.

Also, a bill to incorporate the Perryville Collegiate school. Passed.

Mr. CHILES asked leave to introduce a bill for the benefit of Richard T. Benton, late sheriff of Edmonson county.

Mr. GILLIS reported a resolution as correctly enrolled.

The Senate then adjourned.

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